

ADVERTISE!

The Best Medium for
Advertising
in the Colony is
THE CHINA MAIL.
THE POPULAR AND LEADING PAPER.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS 1878; 1889.
JOSEPH
GILLOTT'S
PENS.
Of Highest Quality, Having Greatest
Durable Life, and therefore
CHAMPION.
The City Award, Chicago, 1893.
NUMBERS FOR USE BY BAKERS.
Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 227,
Sip Pens, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233,
in Fine, Medium, and Broad points.
The New Turned-up Point 232.

No. 11,416.

號七月十九九九百八千一英

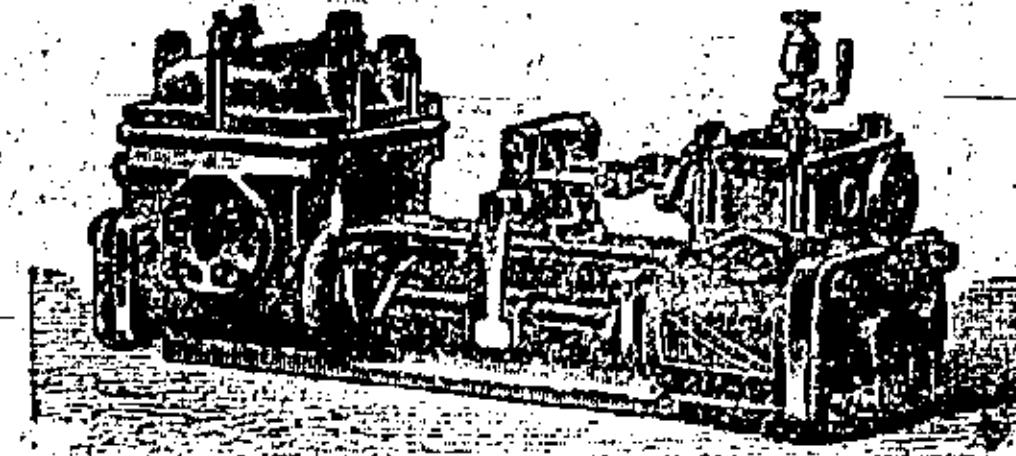
HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1899.

日三月初九年亥己

PRICE, \$2.50 per Month.

Business Notices.

W. S. BAILEY & Co.,
17, PRAYA CENTRAL.



Pumps, Packings, Engine & Boiler Mountings,
Ship & Engine-Room Requisites.

W. S. BAILEY

TELEGRAMS: 'CONTRACT'

E. O. MURPHY, Wm. Sc.,

A. I. MACH. E.

BAILEY & MURPHY,

Consulting and Superintending Engineers, Contractors and Surveyors.

Supervision, Surveys, Reports, Estimates and Plans of all Classes of Steamers and Machinery.

HONGKONG CLUB.
STEWARD WANTED.

APPLICATIONS in writing for the position of STEWARD to the HONGKONG CLUB will be received by the Undersigned.
By Order,
C. H. GRACE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 30th Sept., 1899. 2179

HONGKONG CLUB.
NOTICE.

M. R. J. D. M. CAMERON has Resigned
the position of STEWARD and is no
longer in the Service of the CLUB.

By Order,
C. H. GRACE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 30th Sept., 1899. 2180

NOTICE.

J. D. M. CAMERON, (late STEWARD of the HONGKONG CLUB), is desirous of a position in like Capacity or otherwise.
Equal to Office Work Generally.

Room No. 9,
OLD CLUB BUILDING,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, October 5, 1899. 2214

NOTICE.

WE have This Day Admitted Mr.
DAVID MEYER MOSES, a
PARTNER in our Firm in Hongkong.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY
of Mr. EDWARD SHELLIN
in our Firms in Hongkong and Shanghai
ceased from This Day.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, October 1, 1899. 2183

NOTICE.

WE Have Admitted Mr. EDWARD
SHELLIN a PARTNER in our
Firm in Hongkong, from the 1st October,
1899.

S. J. DAVID & Co.
Hongkong, October 1, 1899. 2184

CHINA TRADERS INSURANCE CO.,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS
in the above Company will be held at the HEAD
OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY,
the 10th October Proximo, at Twelve
o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of presenting
the Report of the Directors and Statement
of Account to 30th April last, and of declar-
ing Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED both days inclusive
on the 26th October to
10th October Prox., both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. S. GARFITT,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, Sept. 18, 1899. 2032

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS
will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned at
12 o'clock (Noon), on SATUR-
DAY, the 14th Proximo.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from the 20th Inst.
to the 14th Proximo, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents,
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.
Hongkong, September 26, 1899. 2137

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the MEMBERS of
the Club will be held at the Club House
on THURSDAY, the 19th Instant, 1899,
at 5 p.m., for the purpose of confirming or
otherwise the Resolution passed at the
Extraordinary General Meeting held on the
8th Instant.

By Order,
C. H. GRACE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, October 6, 1899. 2180

**FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS
IN THE**

HONGKONG HOTEL.

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR, OLD BUILDING.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE PROVIDED FOR GUESTS

2190

**THREE MAGNIFICENT
PIANOS**

A BABY GRAND, \$900.
A SEMI GRAND, \$1,100.
A BOUDOIR GRAND, \$1,500.

NOW ON VIEW AT

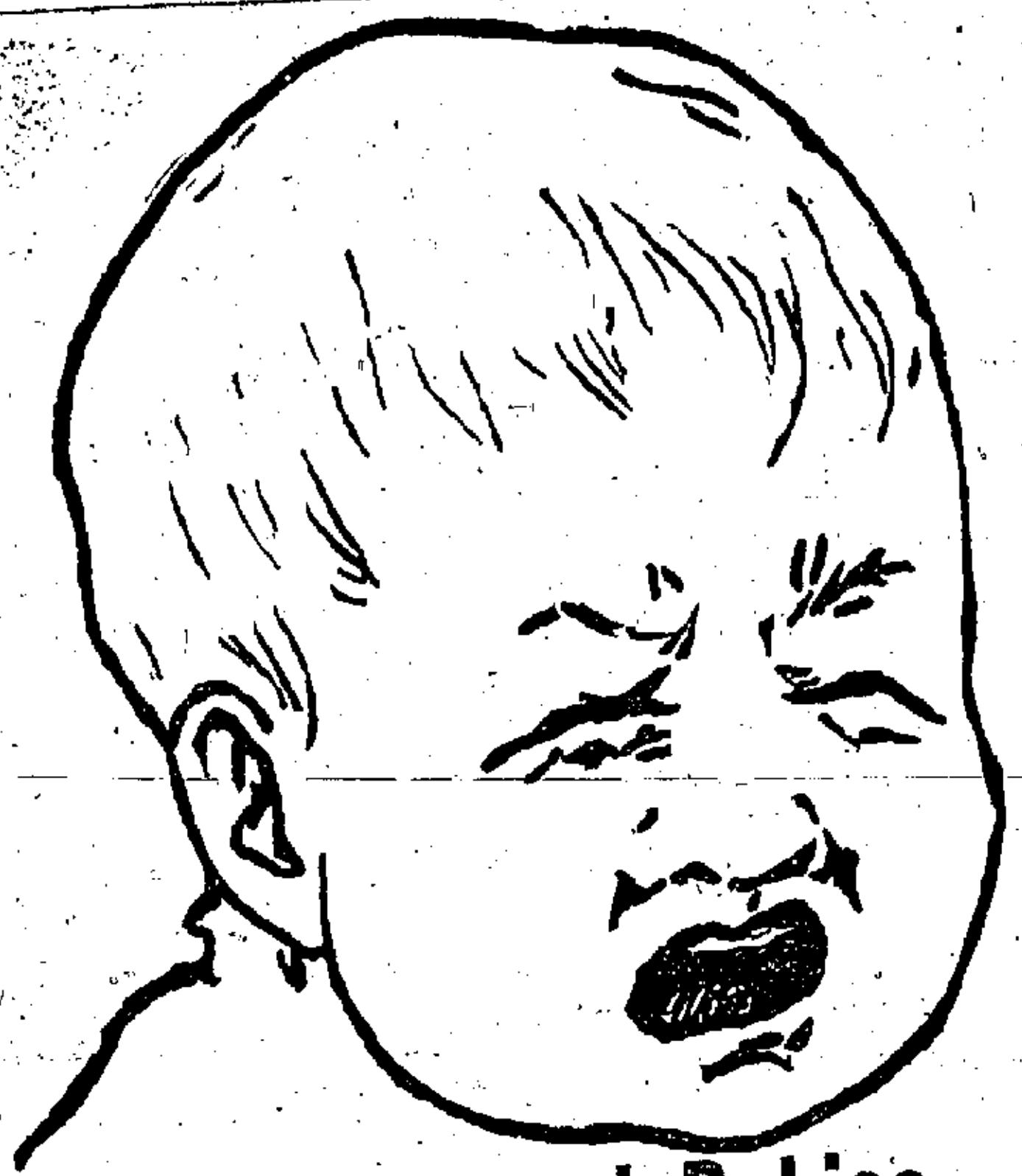
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.'S MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

MANILA ALHAMBRA - FACTORY

MADE IN SPAIN

</div

Intimations.



Skin-Tortured Babies

And Tired Mothers Find Comfort in CUTICURA

A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and panacea of ailments, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent and economical cure of most torturing, disfiguring, and painful skin and scalp humours, rashes and irritations, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

SAVE YOUR HAIR (Inflammation by using CUTICURA SOAP, the most effectual purifying, beautifying soap, pure and sweetened, toilet, bath, and laundry.

Send in your患痛, British Agents, F. Newson & Sons, London; French Agents, L. M. Paris, & Paris, & Co., Paris; Sydney, Australia, & Co., Sydney. Twitter Dantex Chalk Co., New York, U.S.A.

G. FALCONER & Co.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

NEW SELECTIONS OF

DIAMOND JEWELLERY AND ENGLISH SILVER WARE

HIGH-CLASS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES.

FING-NEZ AND EYE PRESERVES.

G. FALCONER & Co., ARE AGENTS FOR ROSS'S FAMOUS TELESCOPES AND

BINOCULARS, LORD KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

ADMIRALTY CHARTS AND BOOKS.

JUST ARRIVED: EASTMAN'S CAMERAS AND ACCESSORIES.

64, QUEEN'S ROAD



Dr. J. Collis Browne's

CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED A REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by analysis (organic substances defend aliments), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne must be false. This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, doubtless, the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 18, 1894.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in EURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Intimations.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAILY.

7.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every quarter of an hour.

6.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every ten minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.45 a.m. Every quarter of an hour.

11.30 a.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every quarter of an hour.

3.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every quarter of an hour.

6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every ten minutes.

Night cars at 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. and from 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

Extra cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.

8.15 a.m. to 10.15 a.m. Every half hour.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every ten minutes.

Noon to 2 p.m. Every quarter of an hour.

2.45 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every quarter of an hour.

Night cars at 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., and from 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SPECIAL CARS BY ARRANGEMENT AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, 38 AND 40, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, May 1, 1899. 1076

JADESTONES & CURIOS
FOR SALE.

BY SUN SHING, 新

EXPORTERS OF CHINA GOODS FOR OVER

60 YEARS.

AGENTS FOR KWONG-MAN CHONG,

OF PEKING IN

ANCIENT CURIOS, PEARLS, JADESTONE AND

CRYSTAL WARE, &c.

GENUINE ARTICLES—M moderate PRICES.

Inspection Invited.

1240 No. 90, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, August 18, 1899. 1863

BREAD.

CLEANLY-BAKED BREAD

SHOULD BE KEPT CLEAN.

H. RUTTENBERG has the honour to

announce that he has made arrangements to supply Park residents with Bread in tins (the tins to be exchanged each day), so that from the time it leaves the bakery till it reaches the consumer it will be free from contact with the hands or clothes or other means of defilement.

Mr. Ruttener will be glad to send samples of his Bread free to intending customers.

13 and 15, D'Aguilar Street, Hongkong,

21 and 22, Elgin Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, September 30, 1899. 2168

CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co.,

Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers,

Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths,

NAUTICAL SCIENTIFIC AND

METEOROLOGICAL

INSTRUMENTS.

VOIGTLANDER'S CELESTROGRAPH

BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.

RITCHIE'S LIQUID AND OTHER COMPASSES,

ADMIRALTY & IMRAY CHARTS.

NAUTICAL BOOKS.

English SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Christofle & Co.'s ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY,

in great variety.

D. I. M. O. N. D. S.

DIAMOND JEWELLERY,

A splendid Collection of the Latest LONDON

PATTERNS, at very moderate price.

213

CHAPTER ST. ANDREW, 218, S.C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Post-

REGULAR CONVOCATION

of the above Chapter, for the purpose of

choosing and installing the Principals and

Officers for the ensuing year and other

for the ensuing year and other

Officers for the ensuing year and other

AN INSTRUCTIVE SOCIAL PHENOMENON IN CHINA.

When Anglo-Saxons make a practice of banding themselves together with a view to achieve some end, what they are bent upon is the accomplishment of their object. Under like conditions what the Chinese are bent upon is the certainty—that the Commonwealth, for which they care nothing whatever, shall receive no detriment—but that they themselves shall emerge from the fracas in whole skins. Hence the excessive emphasis laid upon immunity from wounds, ability to resist discharges from foreign muskets, and the like. Perhaps no one ever hears of a Chinese rising in which this faith in the accomplishment of the physically impossible as a protection of the participants, does not figure largely first or last.

Since the Chinese are relatively indifferent to the accumulated experiences of the past as constituting inexpugnable major premises upon which to reason, they are equally regardless of contemporary and collateral observation as a guide to probability. When every considerable uprising of the Chinese is accompanied with phenomena of this sort, and when every case of putting down such uprisings illustrates on a great scale the futility of the claims which have been made, one might naturally infer an eventual discredit of such claims. But nothing of this sort takes place among the Chinese. Every case seems to bear new, with nothing behind it. No one ever seems to be reminded that the experiment has been tried over and over again, and always without success. Hope springs eternal, and the Chinese is a repository of a vast and varied ignorance, which prevents him from being disturbed by trifles such as apodite-disproofs of his claims. All such disproofs are simply waving a broom in a mist. The mist gives way, but it returns immediately and envelopes the broom as often as the process is repeated.

It is somewhat generally conceded by those who know the Chinese that among them, as a people there is next to nothing of what we mean by patriotism. But there is a vast and an inexhaustible fund of blind national and race feeling, which is impressively illustrated by the performances which we have described. The alleged man is always to drive out, and if possible keep out the Foreigner. In the interior there is but a dim knowledge of Chiao Chou, but the Foreigner has done something outrageous, and we must attack him wherever found. Nobody cares anything about Wei Hui Wei per se, but some one has seized it, and there ought to be retaliation.

One of the strong points of the present wide-spread uprising is that it is popularly supposed to owe its origin to 'secret instructions' (mī shù) from the Empress Dowager.

That these secret orders do not come through the only source whence any imperial orders could emanate is probably not thought to have any relevance to the matter. The impulse to do something, and the mysterious magic power of numbers overrules everything.

This leads us to notice again the numerous illustrations of the Chinese talent for organization. Of each one of these outbreaks there was an inconspicuous beginning, and of each such it may be affirmed 'Like a Spirit he came in the van of the storm.' Steadily, swiftly, effectively, and the thing became. If there were but talent for execution, no limits could be assigned to what might be done. But the reverse of the fact just noted is that as a universal rule such threatening beginnings never get anywhere in the end. There is always a lack of clear aim. There is always a fatal division of counsels. Every Chinese band is a regiment of brigadiers general, each directing the rest to do, and no one doing what others tell him, because basing in superintending the business as a whole. There is invariably fatal delay. Properly managed Chinese troops could extinguish every flame of revolt in the empire before it was really lit. But the same defects pertaining to the revolts, are an integral part of the whole governmental machinery as well. When Greek met Greek there was a 'tug of war.' When Chinese meets Chinese, there is a tug to see which side can wait the longest for the other side to do something!

Among the impressive lessons of disturbances of the Chinese social order such as those caused by the I ho Ch'uan, and the like, is the discovery of the comparative—one might almost say the superlative—helplessness of the Districts Magistrate. This important official (by far the most important to the people at large) bulked so largely in popular speech and thought, and really contrives to invest himself with the symbolism of irresistible authority, that it is a sort of revelation to find him in emergencies a mere figurehead. He has no troops at call worth speaking of, and all the soldiers in the province combined, would be a mere atom against the combined sentiment of the people as a whole. This the Chinese government is perfectly aware of, and it takes care not to use the troops in such a way as to arouse general public sentiment against them. When it does so, there is trouble for the troops—as well as for the people.

In every country in China there are numerous Chinese who laugh at a 'proclamation' as much paper and ink, whether vernacular or otherwise does not matter. They know not what force lies behind it, and they

often know that this force is nil. Hence there are acres of proclamations issued every year which are merely wind in the tree tops. Some of them are put out by orders from 'above,' and are a more formal. But every official notification is to be taken, not at all for what it says, but for what it probably does not say, for what it implies for what it means, if any one can decide what that is.

The fact that the ruler of some hundreds of thousands of Chinese dare not issue a proclamation forbidding his people to do what all of them are doing or may wish to do shows what a peculiar relation the local magistrate occupies to those people. This relation is undefined and indefinable, and depends upon the delicate adjustment of a great variety of forces. Very often it is he who takes, and take pains to show him that they are aware of the fact. He knows how to temporize with them, how to beat them at their own game, because he has a wider overlook and more experience than they, and because he is under orders and can unify his acts by making them tally with the system as a whole. He resembles a wheel within a machine shop which turns out a great deal of work, and does much execution as long as the belt connecting it with the rest of the machine is in place. But slip the belt and the most powerful wheel is helpless. Dislocated from his associations with the power above (as must often be the case in the loose administration of regions so large) and the Chinese District Magistrate is merely a picturesque gentleman in silk robes without training for his business, and guided merely by small clique brought with him, whose business it is to see that the enterprise succeeds financially, and that it not get entangled in the net of the law.

The magistrate can always plead at his people were ungovernable, and in this he agrees with Governors of provinces, who make it a practice to point out the same fact in their wider spheres. In each case there is something in the claim. It has been already remarked that the Chinese government forbids all secret organizations in theory, and often in practice. No one of these is at all comparable for potential mischief to such bands as the I ho Ch'uan, which is openly military, grows with astonishing rapidity, may be directed toward any object whatever, and become absolutely uncontrollable even in its incipient stages. For any government to trifl with such forces seems unaccountable.

There is a story of a foreign visitor shown through a German powder magazine (this was the earlier days), being required to divest himself of objectionable articles of dress to an extent equivalent to disturbing altogether. He must have no metal about him, hence shoes with iron nails were contraband. He must have no metallic article, hence buttons were substituted, and other trousseaus must be substituted. His watch, his collar-button, his gold tooth-pick must all be put in pawn. But during the crisis of the visit, when the presence of mountains of the unstable equilibrium in which it is so unmercifully light to disturb, the visitor claimed a feel in one of his overcoat pockets, a box of friction matches! The Tao Li Sze and the Single Stick of the Enthusiast are but collar-buttons and tooth-picks in the Chinese powder houses. I ho Ch'uan are even packed with percussion matches, but the government seems to think that perhaps they will not go off, and if they do, it is fate for the Chinese are, without being aware of it, as much believers in karma as the Turks themselves, albeit in a different way.

To those who have followed us thus far in our comments upon a single one of the many complex phases of Chinese phenomena, it needs no arguing to demonstrate that under the new conditions and which China is more and more entering, it is not sufficient merely to prevent the presence of China from going to pieces, these must from somewhere come new ones. The old ones have lost their grip. If they ever had it, that was so long ago as to now forgotten. But not the others only require renovation, but those who are ruled as well. The most enlightened officials are paralyzed in the presence of that dumb stupidity which according to Schiller renders even the gods helpless. There is no magic formula for dispelling this stupidity, except the slow method of driving out darkness by the introduction of light. There are many ways to promote this end, and whatever does promote it helps to resist and postpone the dissolution of the Empire. China has one of the most signal examples of wrong methods faithfully followed for millenniums. But even China is susceptible of enlightenment.

One man's injustice is another man's fate. The lawyer helps those who are able to help him.

A man's actions should correspond with his words.

An agreeable person is one who always agrees with you.

New Stock of Pianos by Brinsford, Chapel, Hale, Allison, Racine, Robinson Piano Co.

ORIGINALITY often consists of the ability to work old things off on a new audience.

THE LAWYER HELPS THOSE WHO ARE ABLE TO HELP HIM.

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CHURCH SERVICES.

ORDER OF CHORAL SERVICE AT ST. JOHN'S,
CATHEDRAL.—9TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY
SUNDAY, OCT. 8.

11 a.m.—Masses: Responses, Folio
Verbi; Elegy; Psalms, Psalms, Psalms, and
Tunc. Te Deum; Garrett in D; Be-
neditus, Barby in F; Hymns, 2,
207 and 306.

5.45 p.m.—Envoys—Responses, Folio
Verbi; Elegy; Psalms, Psalms, Psalms, and
Magnificat; Hymn in D; Nunc Dimi-
nis, Wallace in E; Hymns, 170, 231
and 246; Voluntaries, Postlude
Smart; "Nocturne" —Mendozinho.

UNION CHURCH.—SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8.

11 a.m.—Hymns, 489, 71 and 137;
Psalm, 15 (Chant Battishill); An-
them, 32 The Lord is my strength;
Monk; Voluntaries, Battishill and
Forbes.

8 p.m.—Hymns, 301, 113, 344, 159 and
324; Voluntaries, Lammons and
Smart.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.—WANCHI
SUNDAY, OCT. 8.

Morning—10.30. Evening—6.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Sydney leaves for Shanghai.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Transvaal Minie leaves
for Swatow.

4 p.m.—Lymington leaves for Shanghai.

Meetings.

6 p.m.—Meeting of the Members of the
Hongkong St. Andrew's Society, at the
City Hall.

6 p.m.—Meeting of St. John's Lodge.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Chapter St. Andrew.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, October 11.—
Noon.—Meeting of Shareholders of the
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.,
at the Company's Office.

Goods per *Orfanfa* undelivered after this
date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, October 12.—
Goods per *Glenelshill* undelivered after this
date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, October 13.—
Noon.—Meeting of Shareholders of the
Union Insurance Society of Canton,
Limited, at Company's Office, No. 1,
Quay's Building, Tsimshai.

FRIDAY, October 14.—
Noon.—Meeting of Shareholders of the
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., at the
Company's Office.

FRIDAY, October 14.—
Auction of very valuable Property, in 5
Lots, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.

5 p.m.—Meeting of Members of the
Hongkong Club, at the Club House.

SATURDAY, October 21.—
3.30 p.m.—Meeting of Hongkong Jockey
Club, in the City Hall.



A. S. WATSON & CO.

LIMITED.

Established A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT
MERCHANTS.

PORTS.

(For Invalids and General Use.)

For Invalids and General Use.)

B.—VINTAGE, superior
quality, Red Capsule... \$14.40

C.—FINE OLD VINTAGE,
superior quality. Black

Seal Capsule..... 16.20

D.—VERY FINE OLD VIN-
TAGE, extra superior.
Violet Capsule (Old
Boiled):..... 20.40

Port after removal should be
rested for a month before use.

Wine required for drinking at
once should be ordered to be de-
canted at the Dispensary before
being sent out. These Wines
are too favourably known to need
comment.

Sample bottles and smaller
quantities will be supplied at
proportionate wholesale rates.

We guarantee our Wines and
Spirits to be genuine only when
bought direct from us in the
Colony or from our authorised
Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

Queen's Road Central.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 5.00 p.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1899.

Editorial Comment.

WE HAVE yet no announce-
MENT that war has been
declared, notwithstanding
the fact that Reuter's mes-
sages for the past two days would seem to
indicate that the Boers are belligerent. To
have seized £500,000 worth of gold on its
way to British territory, to have annexed
400 railway trucks belonging to the Cape
Colony Government, and to have advanced
upon the British town of Newcastle in such
force that the British Garrison is preparing to
evacuate the town and the civil population
to surrender without resistance—all this, we
say, is very like War. We confess
we never thought the Boers would be
garded the outspoken Unofficial with be-
coming disapprobation. It was a pretty
picture. But, after all, was Mr Whitehead
not for the literal truth? "Snugget" is
a nasty word to use towards a Government
act, but was it not justified? The facts
are worth scanning.

The Government leased "Beaconsfield"
from the Hon. E. R. Bellios, himself a
member of the Legislative Council. This
lease was opposed by certain Unofficial
Members of Council, but was eventually
ratified by the Official Majority, plus Mr
Bellios. To adapt the house to Govern-
ment purposes, certain alterations had to
be borne by Mr Bellios; the work was
supervised by a Government servant. When
finished, the cost was greater than Mr
Bellios was prepared to bear. Disclaiming
responsibility, he threw it upon the Gov-
ernment. The Government was advised
by the Hon. H. E. Pollock, Acting Attorney
General, the Governor's right legal
adviser, to compromise, but ultimately re-
fused liability. The Governor's right to be
guided by his Acting Colonial Secretary,
Mr Sercombe Smith, who, as His Excel-
lency was careful to point out, was also a
barrister. The case went into Court, and
was decided against the contractor. The
man having done his work honestly, was
in danger of not receiving payment, and
at last the Governor decided to pay.
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was decided against the contractor. The
man having done his work honestly, was
in danger of not receiving payment, and
at last the Governor decided to pay.
The initial amount in dispute was thus en-
hanced by legal expenses. His Excellency
had to pay.

THURSDAY, October 10.—
Noon.—Meeting of Shareholders of the
Union Insurance Society of Canton,
Limited, at Company's Office, No. 1,
Quay's Building, Tsimshai.

FRIDAY, October 11.—
Noon.—Meeting of Shareholders of the
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., at the
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FRIDAY, October 11.—
Auction of very valuable Property, in 5
Lots, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.

5 p.m.—Meeting of Members of the
Hongkong Club, at the Club House.

SATURDAY, October 21.—
3.30 p.m.—Meeting of Hongkong Jockey
Club, in the City Hall.

The first consignment of the
material for the construction of the new
Pedder's Wharf arrived on Thursday by the
Hector, and a start will be

made immediately to the
construction of the pier. It is hoped that
the work will be completed before the
advent of the next typhoon season. The
pier will be of very handsome design, 21.0
feet in length and 40 feet wide, with four
sets of double steps leading down to the
water. A very strong masonry base has
been erected at the shore, upon which
it is possible the clock tower may be re-
erected. During Sir William Robinson's
administration, it will be remembered, the
Government approved of the removal of the
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The Hongkong Budget.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council called for Wednesday next the Bill to apply a sum not exceeding \$2,681,651 to the public service for the year 1899 comes up for the first reading.

Sir A-side Football.

The following is the record in the six aside competition of the Hongkong F.C. to date:—

	Play	Won	Lost	Drawn	Goals	Goals	Points
May	2	1	0	1	1	0	2
June	2	1	0	1	1	0	2
July	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
Aug.	2	0	0	2	1	1	1
Sept.	2	0	1	1	1	1	1

Anti-Foreign Disturbances in Shantung.

In connection with the article which appears elsewhere under the title "An Attractive Social Phenomenon in China," our correspondent in Shantung writes:—Since I wrote to you, six weeks ago, the troubles have come to a crisis, and our promises have been threatened to the alarm of at least two District-Magistrates, and of many of our people. I happened to be away, not anticipating anything in the harvest time, but the eighth moon feast was a signal for trouble to begin. There has been a rain of telegrams at the instance of the Consul at Tientsin through the Viceroy to the Governor of Shantung, and thence to a military commandant next to us at Tso Chou; but the latter turned out not to have any troops! At present, there is an interregnum of comparative quiet, but no one can foresee what this will lead.

Armed Robbery.

Within the last few months, the cowsheds of the Dairy Farm at Poikulam have been entered on three separate occasions, the keeper and his family tied up, and money and clothing stolen. The robbers secured \$160 on the first occasion; on 5th September the place was again entered, but the thieves decamped empty-handed. Exactly a month afterwards the same gang of three men, it is supposed, entered the place, tied up the inmates, and cleared off with money and articles to the value of \$22. After the departure of the men, the Police were informed of the outrage, and Sergeant Langley telephoned to Inspector McLennan at No. 7 Police Station informing him of the affair. The Inspector proceeded on the Poikulam Road and arrested a man near the forts who was carrying a musical clock answering the description of one that was stolen. At the Magistrate's day, this man was brought before Mr. Gompertz, who remanded the case till Friday.

VESSELS AT THE DOCKS:—At Kowloon—Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon, Fethow, Kiangpak, Suvia, Simla, Hoo, Fausang, Amara, Liberal, Tamsui Maru. Comptroller—Don Juan de Austria, Aberdeen. (None).

Mr. Clarence Greathouse.

A telegram has been received from Seoul, dated the 26th September, stating that Mr. Greathouse is dying. This (says the *Japan Herald*) is sad news for his friends, of whom there are many in Japan. Mr. Greathouse was formerly American Consul-General for some time, but of late years he has been resident in Corea, as legal adviser to the government there. He and General Le Gendre who has lately died were appointed about the same time to occupy positions in the Peninsula.

Japanese Insurance Business.

It is now almost beyond doubt (says the *Kobe Chronicle*) that some special legislation will be introduced at the forthcoming session of the Diet for giving control over life insurance business in Japan, the purport of such legislation being to fix the responsibilities of the shareholders of life insurance companies in a more decided manner. The new Civil Code has also some provisions affecting the business. The companies, it would seem, apprehend that the new law will render their business both less easy, and that the smaller companies will be compelled to turn to the wall. To escape this fate they will have to amalgamate with each other. On the other hand, the business is steadily increasing as the importance of life insurance becomes recognised. Last year it suffered very much in sympathy with the trade depression, and the announcement of the contemplated legislation coming so soon afterwards has disturbed the companies not a little.

The Ambition of the Boers.

On the 26th August, the *Notre Dame* said:—Most of those in England least favourably inclined to the Boers have been content to believe that their bold ideal could be attained if they were allowed to retain their grip on the Transvaal and exploit their own subjects to the full.

Each point to a much wider-reaching and more dangerous ambition. The utmost force, making the largest allowances, which the Transvaal Government could put into the war is \$5,000,000, and yet the Boers admitted having for \$75,000,000. This is known to us officials here, and in Johannesburg and Pretoria. Marques the number is put far higher. It is not very difficult to see what the explanation of this vast disproportion between arms and men means. The aim of the Transvaal Government for years has been to incite feelings against the British in South Africa and then, when occasion is ripe, to put arms into the hands of all the disloyal subjects of the Queen who might be found in the whole country and make a determined effort to overthrow British supremacy. That such a scheme must be born of gross ignorance no argument against its expediency can be adduced. In addition, the Transvaal in its present condition constitutes a constant menace to the peace and prosperity of the rest of South Africa.

Again, there is a very complete absence of any system of administration, and the

FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR.
That the Governor has made no explanation in (as he puts it) the only place where he can do so, viz., the Council Chamber.

That is a straightforward statement, and reveals a rather unfortunate state of affairs amongst our officials.

That it was an open secret that Mr. Sercombe Smith held a strong opinion as Colonial Secretary against any compromise in the Beaconsfield case, and it was also well known the Acting Attorney General (Mr. H. E. Pollock) gave an equally strong opinion in favour of compromise.

That it strikes me the opinion of the Attorney General was shared by most residents of Hongkong, that the case was pre-eminently one for compromise.

That the Governor had the misfortune to disregard the opinion of his legal adviser, and the ratepayers have had the unpleasant experience of paying out some fifteen thousand dollars in consequences. That as this Beaconsfield business was something very like a muddle from its inception onward, it was quite in keeping the vote for the money should be similarly tinkered.

That the money was paid months before it was voted.

That for this blunder H.E. the Governor has already expressed his regret.

That the vote was certainly wrapped up in a most curious way, and it really does not seem worth while to worry overwards—whether it was muddled, mixed up, or smuggled in with "Other Miscellaneous" items.

That from whichever point of view we regard the Beaconsfield hash, it cannot be said any of the officials concerned have covered themselves with glory in connection therewith.

That Mr. Whitehead deserves credit for having stuck to his guns until the explanation came forth.

That I do not suppose any right-thinking man would for a moment hesitate to condemn the action of Mr. Bellios in voting for the payment of money into \$22. After the departure of the men, the Police were informed of the outrage, and Sergeant Langley telephoned to Inspector McLennan at No. 7 Police Station informing him of the affair. The Inspector proceeded on the Poikulam Road and arrested a man near the forts who was carrying a musical clock answering the description of one that was stolen. At the Magistrate's day, this man was brought before Mr. Gompertz, who remanded the case till Friday.

That, if one may judge by the Colonial Secretary's remark, the Beaconsfield vote was probably bracketed with other miscellaneous votes for the sake of, or to save appearance.

That to all these things the general verdict is, Why should we not be straightforward in all things, and especially so in things official?

That the returns of expenditure and estimates of expenditure for the New Territory emphasize it! I have already written about the injustice of this Colony being called upon to bear this Imperial burden.

That there is no doubt, as the Governor himself hinted, the administrative work of this Colony was being rather neglected for some months in favour of the New Territory.

That the Colonial Secretary was in the Hinterland for a long time, and as he could not be in two places at once, the work of the C. S. O. was certainly not up to date for a long time.

That the strain upon the funds of the Colony caused by the weight of this new and unfair burden, will be very severe, and steps ought to be taken to relieve us, or to remove it altogether.

That I see your morning contemporary becomes facetious about the right man to put into Gaol for owing bad houses, adding that it might become a question whether the Governor himself or his Colonial Secretary should get hard labour. That there is no likelihood of anything so salutary happening as the punishment of a high Government official—even if he deserved to be punished.

That much nonsense has been talked and written concerning the so-called rights of property-owners.

That if a landlord permits a tenement belonging to him to be occupied as a disreputable house, and takes no pains or trouble to make himself acquainted with the truth, such a landlord ought to be punished according to law.

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That the vexed question of the Sanitary Board has again come before the public. This question is perhaps more complicated than any other in our limited political sphere.

That, as far as is at present known or foreseen, the thing which is spoken of as our reconstructed Sanitary Board is most likely to be another official shuffle. That of course seems like "smuggling" or "shuffling," will no doubt be strongly objected to by the officials, but the question always remains, why the Colony is treated in this cavalier way, in every conceivable form.

That, of course, we are only informed of an informal way—the Governor is very chary of his explanations until he is forced into them—of the introduction of two military members into the new Sanitary Board.

That it would be interesting to know the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, for having put on the market such a wonderful medicine, says W. W. Massingill, of Beaumont, Texas. There are many thousands of mothers whose children have been saved from attacks of dysentery and cholera infantum who must also feel thankful to a Chinaman who had the complaint. The good buster passed away on the 22nd ult., and was interred in Woowow Cemetery.

That it would be interesting to know what powers are to be given to the military members.

That, of course, we know nothing of a definite nature, but a popular representation can never be satisfied by the addition of two military members.

That, until the Sanitary Board can be placed upon a paying basis, on the same way as the Local Boards of Health at Home, the recommendation phase of the Board is little more than a farce.

That this concession is said to be out of the question while Hongkong is a Crown Colony, and is liable to be added with any expense, without a whisper of objection.

That it was an open secret that Mr. Sercombe Smith held a strong opinion as Colonial Secretary against any compromise in the Beaconsfield case, and it was also well known the Acting Attorney General (Mr. H. E. Pollock) gave an equally strong opinion in favour of compromise.

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That Mr. Whitehead deserves credit for having stuck to his guns until the explanation came forth.

That I do not suppose any right-thinking man would for a moment hesitate to condemn the action of Mr. Bellios in voting for the payment of money into \$22. After the departure of the men, the Police were informed of the outrage, and Sergeant Langley telephoned to Inspector McLennan at No. 7 Police Station informing him of the affair. The Inspector proceeded on the Poikulam Road and arrested a man near the forts who was carrying a musical clock answering the description of one that was stolen. At the Magistrate's day, this man was brought before Mr. Gompertz, who remanded the case till Friday.

That, if one may judge by the Colonial Secretary's remark, the Beaconsfield vote was probably bracketed with other miscellaneous votes for the sake of, or to save appearance.

That to all these things the general verdict is, Why should we not be straightforward in all things, and especially so in things official?

That the returns of expenditure and estimates of expenditure for the New Territory emphasize it! I have already written about the injustice of this Colony being called upon to bear this Imperial burden.

That there is no doubt, as the Governor himself hinted, the administrative work of this Colony was being rather neglected for some months in favour of the New Territory.

That the Colonial Secretary was in the Hinterland for a long time, and as he could not be in two places at once, the work of the C. S. O. was certainly not up to date for a long time.

That the strain upon the funds of the Colony caused by the weight of this new and unfair burden, will be very severe, and steps ought to be taken to relieve us, or to remove it altogether.

That I see your morning contemporary becomes facetious about the right man to put into Gaol for owing bad houses, adding that it might become a question whether the Governor himself or his Colonial Secretary should get hard labour. That there is no likelihood of anything so salutary happening as the punishment of a high Government official—even if he deserved to be punished.

That much nonsense has been talked and written concerning the so-called rights of property-owners.

That if a landlord permits a tenement belonging to him to be occupied as a disreputable house, and takes no pains or trouble to make himself acquainted with the truth, such a landlord ought to be punished according to law.

That the vexed question of the Sanitary Board has again come before the public. This question is perhaps more complicated than any other in our limited political sphere.

That, as far as is at present known or foreseen, the thing which is spoken of as our reconstructed Sanitary Board is most likely to be another official shuffle. That of course seems like "smuggling" or "shuffling," will no doubt be strongly objected to by the officials, but the question always remains, why the Colony is treated in this cavalier way, in every conceivable form.

That, of course, we are only informed of an informal way—the Governor is very chary of his explanations until he is forced into them—of the introduction of two military members into the new Sanitary Board.

That it would be interesting to know the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, for having put on the market such a wonderful medicine, says W. W. Massingill, of Beaumont, Texas. There are many thousands of mothers whose children have been saved from attacks of dysentery and cholera infantum who must also feel thankful to a Chinaman who had the complaint. The good buster passed away on the 22nd ult., and was interred in Woowow Cemetery.

That it would be interesting to know what powers are to be given to the military members.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 5th October, 1899.

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent at Newcastle wired on Wednesday that the Boers had commenced an advance, with a general movement of artillery. The British were preparing to abandon Natal from the frontier to Gloucester. General Symons was

expected to evacuate Newcastle in 24 hours.

The Premier of Natal has called to Newcastle that the military cannot assist the

Boers about to attack, and advise a surrender, as resistance would be futile.

[Newcastle is about thirty-five miles inside the Natal frontier from Liang's Nek, and about equal distance from the British commandant Dundee and Ladysmith.

At Liang's Nek, about 200 miles from Durban, and about 100 from Pietermaritzburg, the capital of Natal:—*Ed.* C. M.]

That I suppose we must accept the inevitable: we are "Uitlanders," and nothing more.

That I see the Cricket Ground has been opened and it is pleasant to see so many of the youth and old stagers on the green.

That it seems local cricket matters are being rather bungled when a Match Sub-Committee is formed to choose a Club team, and finds the majority of the Committee are opponents to the Club team.

That the Hongkong A.D.C. will produce "The Magistrate" in the first week in November.

That the Cast is as follows:—

Mr. Parker Mr. C. H. Grace.

Mr. Bullock Mr. G. Lock.

Col. St. John Mr. A. P. Stokes.

Capt. Vale Lt. Bagshaw-Wild, R.E.

Capt. Barrington Mr. Sexton.

Achille Blond Viscount Surbiton.

Isidore Lt. Shellard, R.A.

Mr. Worthington Mr. Noble.

Inspector Meister Mr. Andrew.

Sergeant Lugg Mr. Andrew.

Constable Harris Mr. Sherington.

THE TRANSVAAL TROUBLES.

INTERESTING COMMENTS ON THE SITUATION.
(By a two-years' resident of Johannesburg who has left it with the general exodus.)

Now that all matters connected with the present crisis in South Africa are attended with an interest which is daily becoming more acute, perhaps a few notes from a man who has just left Johannesburg, after a residence there of two years, and a six years' stay in South Africa, may be of interest to your readers.

For years past the political aspect of the Rand has been carefully looked after by the capitalist press and persistently neglected by the Boer Government. The situation as it stands to-day is the direct result of the continued application of the shoulders of South African mining magnates to the wheels of that cumbrous and ill-working vehicle the

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC STATE COACH. This antique Juggernaut of administration has at last been pushed out into the light of the world, its many defects have been exposed, and at last it has been condemned.

As Max O'Roll remarked, the Boer must be pretty smart about it. But how is business in South Africa to-day? Well, to put the case mildly, Trade is paralyzed; business is at a standstill. By this it must not be understood that mining operations are almost entirely suspended. The

PAYING MINES ARE STILL WORKING, and the monthly output has reached the enormous figure of 400,000 ounces. But only the gold-producing shafts are being worked; all the developing shafts have been stopped; all mines that are in the developing stage have been closed down, the owners refusing to sink for the gold, which they know lies buried in the earth, at such a high rate of expenditure as is entailed under the present conditions. This has thrown many

HUNDREDS OF EMPLOYEES OUT OF WORK, and caused the present distress in Johannesburg. The Rand (at that mining area about Johannesburg is called) extends about 40 miles running from east to west and much of it although long ago acquired by companies has not yet been tapped, although there is no doubt as to the existence of the gold-bearing reef in it. Meanwhile claim licences are being paid monthly to the Government on all this property.

Directly or indirectly and financial reforms are conceded, these properties will commence work and the whole gold-mining industry will move forward by leaps and bounds. The working population will rapidly increase and business generally will be extended on a secure footing.

A liberal extension of the franchise to the Witlanders community is demanded im-

mediately in order that these people may be in a position to have some voice in remodelling the laws affecting themselves and so terminate the injustice of taxation without representation. It is really wonderful to note how much.

VINDICTIVE CUNNING HAS BEEN EMPLOYED in the present system of taxation in order that the duties imposed shall fall on the new population and not on the old Burgers. Coffee is largely used amongst the Boers, it therefore escapes with a very light duty, but oil, tea, rice and matches the duty was increased, for very few Burgers use much tea or rice, and as to matches—well, whatever possible, they use a stick from the fire.

The dynamite concession keeps the price of that article at 75 shillings per case; when the monopoly is cancelled, it will be bought at 50 shillings, after paying a substantial duty to the state. Nearly a quarter of a million cases are used annually.

WHEN PRESIDENT KRUGER WAS ASKED TO ALLOW ELECTRIC TRAMS in Johannesburg, he replied: "No, no! You must continue to use horses, so that my Burgers can sell their forage."

The maladministration of the Native Liquor Law is another cancer. This law makes it illegal to sell intoxicants to coloured people, and a very wise and necessary act it is. But a rich Syndicate of Chinese cau-keeps-buy the officials and police and sell their vile poison, much to the dis- gulf of the mining companies, a single mine often having 200 or 400 boys incapacitated for work during the first two days of the week owing to their Sunday's drinking bout.

Anyone not knowing the Boers of the Transvaal will marvel how on earth they can be so short-sighted as to oppress the mining industry when they have so much to gain by fostering it. But when you get to thoroughly understand him—understand him as he was in the past before the hated Englishman disturbed him, and as he still is back in the veldt, away from the mines—then you grasp the fact that

THE BOTH SCORES MODERN CIVILISATION, and would be quite content to remain isolated in the undisclosed blissful freedom to which he has become accustomed.

The zero of the scale is Low Water Ordinary Spirit Tides, which has been found to be 2 feet below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide range at the Victoria Naval Yard add 6 ft. 7 in. and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 12 ft. 9 in. to the height given in the table.

7th to 13th October.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th

Days Days Days Days Days Days Days

Mails.

Occidental and Oriental
Steam-ship Co.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Doric (via Amoy, Shih, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yoko-
hama & Honolulu), Tuesday, October 10, at Noon.
Coote (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yoko-
hama & Honolulu), Saturday, Nov. 4, at Noon.
Gordis (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Thursday, Nov. 30, Inland Sea, Yoko-
hama & Honolulu), at Noon.

THE Co.'s Steamship DORIC will be
despatched for SAN FRANCISCO,
via AMoy, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI,
KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and
HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 10th
October, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the
INLAND SEA OF JAPAN and call at
HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed
to break their journey at any point en route.
Through Passenger Tickets granted to
England, France and Germany by all trans-
Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal
cities of the United States or Canada.
Rates and particulars of the various routes
may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to
Missionaries, members of the Naval,
Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services,
to European officials in service of China
and Japan, and to Government officials and
their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-
embark at San Francisco for China or
Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will
be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This
allowance does not apply to through fares
from China and Japan to Europe.

All Parcels Packages should be marked to
address in full; and same will be received at
the Company's Office until 5 p.m. the day
previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo
destined to points beyond San Francisco,
in the United States, should be sent to the
Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector
of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, Queen's Building.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.

Hongkong, October 3, 1899. 2033

U. S. Mail Line.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

* Onami (via N'asaki, Kobe and Y'hama) { WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, at Noon.

* Aloco (via Moji, Y'hama, TUESDAY, Nov. 21, at Noon. and Honolulu) {

China (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yoko-
hama & Honolulu), SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at Noon.

THE U. S. Chartered S. S. ONSAING
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO and NAGASAKI, KOBE, and
YOKOHAMA, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th October, at Noon, taking Freight
and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

* For Cargo only.
Steamers of this line pass through the
INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at
HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed
to break their journey at any point en route.
Through Passenger Tickets granted to
England, France and Germany by all trans-
Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal
cities of the United States or Canada.
Rates may be obtained upon application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO
EUROPE have the choice of the Overland
Rail from San Francisco, including
the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL
PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER
and RIO GRANDE and NORTHERN
PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANA-
DIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment
of \$4 in addition to the regular fare.
Passengers holding through ORDERS FOR
OVERLAND RAIL have the choice of
the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL
PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER
and RIO GRANDE and other
direct connecting Railways, and from Chi-
cago to destination, the choice of direct
lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be
had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to
Missionaries, Members of the Naval,
Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services,
to European officials in service of China
and Japan, and to Government officials and
their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, San Francisco, Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States, via
Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad,
and Panama, and to ports in Mexico,
Central and South America, by the Com-
pany's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4
p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcels
will be received at the office until
5 p.m. same day; all Parcels should be
marked to address in full. Value of some
of same is required.

Consider Invoices to accompany Cargo
destined to points beyond San Francisco
in the United States, should be sent to the
Company's offices in Sealed Envelopes
addressed to the Collector of Customs, San
Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or
Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, Queen's Building.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.

Hongkong, Oct. 4, 1899. 2101

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,
SUEZ, PORT SAID,
NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK
SEA & BALTO PORTS;

ALSO,

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL
AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LUGGAGE.

N. B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for the principal places in
RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Sachsen | Wednesday, October 11.
Bayern | Wednesday | Nov. 8.
König Albert | Wednesday | Dec. 13.
Prinz Heinrich | Wednesday | Dec. 20.
Preussen | Wednesday | Jan. 10.
Sachsen | Wednesday | Jan. 24.
Bayern | Wednesday | Feb. 7.
Hamburg | Wednesday | Feb. 21.
Bayern | Wednesday | March 7.

THE magnificient TWIN-SCREW STEAMSHIPS of this Line pass through the famous
INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO
VANCOUVER (B.C.), in 12 DAYS, SAVING THREE DAYS TO TRAVEL IN THE
Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-
CONTINENTAL TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which leave
daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC
WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New
York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and
the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers booked through all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

Shipping Orders will be granted till

Intimations.

LEA AND PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE
SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins
IS NOW
PRINTED
IN BLUE INK
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE
OUTSIDE WRAPPER

of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,
Worcester:
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

E10

SAUCE.

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.
EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.



"B.O.S. is sold in square white bottles, labelled and captioned, the quality being equal to the best Scotch Whiskies."

The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their firm, extending nearly over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything really equal to the most exacting tests as now proposed in the Scotch Whisky Trade.

Correspondence invited from Firms who desire to handle our Whiskies.

PEASE, SON & CO., Leith, SCOTLAND.

English Addresses—LONDON and DARLINGTON, Durham.

Agents—ARNOLD, KARPERS & CO., HONG KONG, CANTON, SHANGHAI, and HANKOW.

E2

HEALTH FOR ALL!!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,
78, NEW OXFORD STREET (Inte-533—OXFORD STREET), LONDON,
and are sold at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 1s., 2s., and 3s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicinal Vendors throughout the World.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Boxes and Pots. If the address is not

533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

E1



To be obtained at all Stores.

DO NOT BE PUT OFF WITH ANY OTHER.

E18

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

Its energizing effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated, the Appetite Stimulated, and the Vital Force increased, and all Functional and Disease Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Medicine is remarkable, and it is believed to be safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Ulcers, Wounds, Paroxysms, Sclerotic Nerves, Dyspepsia, Nausea, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Hæmorrhage, Debility, Convulsions, Decay of Vital Force, and Insanity. It is a safe and reliable Remedy for all Functional and Disease Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

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